

Business Notices.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the progress of the fight between the two armies, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one. The army of the Union is now in a position to strike the army of the Confederacy at any point, and we are sure that the result will be a decisive one.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for the Tribune Office should be addressed to HENRY GRACEY & CO.

To Inventors.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors detailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if sufficiently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

To Business Men.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Ware, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa, will close at 10 o'clock this morning.

Another express from Pike's Peak brings confirmatory statements respecting the richness of the mines, and it is affirmed that Mr. Greeley, who had visited them, has endorsed the accounts hitherto given. We shall hear the truth from his own pen within a very few days.

By the arrival of the Kangaroo and the Persia we are put in possession of advices from Europe to the 11th inst. The news from the war, which we give at great length and comment upon elsewhere, is of the first importance.

The Austrians, after their signal defeat at Magenta, evacuated Milan, which the Allies at once entered, amid the rejoicing of the inhabitants, who offered the government to the King of Sardinia. The Austrians had also evacuated Pavia and were retreating closely pursued by the enemy, to the line of the Adda, where another great battle was imminent.

Garibaldi had occupied Bergamo, thus bringing himself within a few miles of the main body of the army. Another engagement had taken place, the Austrians, under Gen. Benedek, having been driven from their intrenchments at Marignano by a French force under Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers. The French loss in this affair is represented by the Sardinian bulletins as inconsiderable and the Austrian as very large.

The Duchess of Parma has again quitted the Duchy, and the King of Sardinia has been requested to assume the Government. Francis Joseph had issued a proclamation to the Tyrol. Movements were making, according to reports, to revolutionize Hungary.

In the House of Commons, the amendment to the Address to the Throne, expressing want of confidence in the Ministry, was carried by a majority of thirteen. It was expected that Lord Derby would tender his resignation, and that Lord Palmerston would be called to form the new Ministry.

There were rumors that Prussia was about to make common cause with Austria, and arrangements for the transportation of troops were making; but Prussian journals denied that any change of policy was intended. The Foreign Minister of Saxony had declared in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of war against Louis Napoleon, and the Deputies had by a majority expressed the same view.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

The arrival of the Persia last night puts us in possession of a variety of highly interesting documents concerning the battle of Magenta, for which we refer our readers to the proper place. Their substance may be summed up very briefly: The battle of Magenta was a decisive defeat of the Austrians and a pregnant victory for the French; the Allies have entered Milan amid popular rejoicings; the Austrians are in full retreat, and the corps of Benedek has been signally defeated by Baraguay d'Hilliers (of whose disgrace no more is heard) at Marignano and 1,200 prisoners taken; and the Allies are flushed with confidence and the Austrians are dispirited and despairing.

Our London contemporaries generally treat the battle as a surprise on the part of the Austrians; and such was our own judgment until the present testimony came into our hands. It now appears to us that Gyalai was not so much surprised, as we had been led to believe, and that he could cover every possible avenue to that capital. There were three roads open to the Allies: they could march right through the Austrian center by Valenza, Garlasco, and Bergarado; on the Austrian left by Voghera, Stradella, and across the Po between Pavia and Piacenza; and finally on the Austrian right by Vercelli, Novara, and Buffalora. Now, if the Austrians wanted to defend Milan, they could defend only one of these three routes by placing their army across it; to defend every one of them by placing a corps on each, would have been to scatter their strength and incur certain defeat. But it is recognized as a rule in modern warfare, that a road is quite as well, if not better, defended by a lateral position than by a mere front defense. An army of 150,000 to 200,000 men, concentrated on a small space of ground, ready to act in every direction, cannot be passed by with impunity by a hostile army, unless immensely superior in force. When, for instance, Napoleon, in 1813, marched toward the Elbe, and the Allies, though vastly superior in numbers, had reasons of their own to seek a battle, they took position at Lutzen, a few miles south of the road leading from Erfurt to Leipzig. Napoleon's army had in part passed by already, when the Allies gave notice to the French of their proximity. The consequence was that the march of the whole French army was stopped, the advanced column recalled, and a battle fought, which left the French, although superior by 60,000 men, barely in possession of the battle field. The next day both the hostile armies marched on parallel lines toward the Elbe, and the retreat of the Allies was not even molested. Had the forces been more equally balanced, the lateral position of the Allies would have stopped Napoleon's march as effectively, at least, as an occupation in front of the direct road to Leipzig. General Gyalai was in exactly such a position. With a force which it certainly depended upon him alone to increase to more than 150,000 men, he stood between Mortara and Pavia, stopping the direct road from Valenza to Milan. He might be turned by either wing, but that was the very nature of his position, and if that position was worth anything, he ought to have been able to find an effective remedy for that contingency in the very facilities the position gave him for counteracting such movements. But leaving the Austrian left entirely out of consideration, we will confine ourselves to the wing that has actually been turned. On the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st of June,

Louis Napoleon concentrated the mass of his troops at Vercelli. He had there, on the 31st, 4 Piedmontese divisions (56 battalions), Niel's corps (26 battalions), Canrobert's corps (39 battalions), and the Guards (26 battalions). In addition he also drew there McMahon's corps (20 battalions), in all the enormous force of 175 battalions of infantry, beside cavalry and artillery. Gyalai had six Austrian army corps; they were weakened by detachments left as garrisons, sent against Garibaldi, to Voghera, &c., but would still average 5 brigades each, giving 30 brigades or 150 battalions.

Now, such an army, if it has confidence in itself, no general dare leave on his flanks or rear. This army, besides, was so placed that it could not be turned on its right except by a flank march within reach of it, and such a flank march is a very dangerous maneuver. An army in marching order always requires a great deal of time to come into proper fighting order. It is never fully prepared for a battle. But if this be even the case when it is attacked in front, where the marching order is made as much as possible subordinate to the chances of resistance, it is far more the case when the marching columns are attacked in flank.

It is, therefore, a standing rule of strategy to avoid a flank march within reach of the enemy. Louis Napoleon, relying upon his masses, deliberately violated that rule. He marched toward Novara and the Ticino without heeding, apparently, the Austrians on his flank. Here was the moment for Gyalai to act. His business was to concentrate his troops, by the night of the 3d June, about Vigevano and Mortara, leaving a corps on the Lower Agogna to observe Valenza, and on the 4th fall with every available man on the flank of the advanced Allies. The result of such an attack, made with some 120 battalions, on the long, disconnected columns of the Allies, could scarcely have been doubtful. If part of the Allies had crossed the Ticino, so much the better. This attack would have recalled them, but they would have scarcely been in time to restore the fight. And supposing even the attack to have been unsuccessful, the retreat of the Austrians to Pavia and Piacenza would have been quite as safe afterward, as it has now proved since the affair of Magenta. There is reason to suppose that this was Gyalai's original plan. But when he found, on the 2d June, that the French were accumulating their masses on the direct road to Milan, on his right, his conclusion seems to have forsaken him. The French could be at Milan quite as soon as himself, if he chose to let them—there was scarcely a man there to block the direct road; the entry of even a small body of French into Milan might set all Lombardy in a blaze, and although most probably all these considerations had been weighed over and over again in his councils of war, and a march upon the flank of the French insisted upon as quite sufficient to cover Milan; yet when the case came actually to pass, and the French were as near Milan as the Austrians, Gyalai faltered, and at last retreated behind the Ticino. That sealed his doom. While the French marched on a straight line toward Magenta, he made a large circuit, descending along the Ticino and passing it at Bergarado and Pavia, and then reascending along the river to Buffalora and Magenta—and thus attempting, too late, to block up the direct road to Milan. The consequence was that his troops arrived in small detachments, and could not be brought up in such masses as was required to oppose successfully the bulk of the allied forces. That they fought well there is no doubt; and as to the question of tactics and strategy in the fight, we propose to recur to that on another occasion. But it is useless for their bulletins to attempt to palliate the fact that they were beaten, and that the battle has decided the fate of Milan, and must have its influence in deciding the fate of the campaign. Meanwhile, the Austrians have three more army-corps concentrating on the Adige, which will give them a considerable superiority in numbers. The command has also been taken from Gyalai, and given to Gen. Hess who has the reputation of the first strategist in Europe; but he is said to be such an invalid as to be incapacitated from protracted attention to business.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with the cause of Francis Joseph—a potentate whose overthrow we have no desire to see postponed for a day. If he and Napoleon could but go down together, and by each other's hands, the perfection of historical justice would be attained.

Our readers will notice that the reports of Austrian outrages in the Lombardina are contradicted on French as well as English authority. We call attention to this fact also, not only to do justice to all parties, but because our own disbelief in the reports has been construed into an expression of sympathy with